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ENOCH L. HARLAN,
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Orders by mail promptly filled, and goods delivered at any Depot, Steamboat or Express Office free of charge.
May 22—3mos.

NEW STOVE, TIN,
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HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
THOMAS H. ROTHWELL
Respectfully announces to the Public that he has removed his Store to his
NEW BUILDING,
North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West of Town Hall,
Middletown, Delaware.

Where he has constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture
ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE,
At Short Notice,
ORDERS FOR ROOFING & SPOUTING
Respectfully Solicited and Promptly attended to
STOVES, JAPANNED WARE, TIN WARE, &c. &c.
Constantly on hand and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mr. R. E. Knighton, well known as a skilful workman, is our Foreman, and will give his personal attention to the business.

The following Cook Stoves are on sale and recommended to the Public:

THE NATIONAL,
(Niagara Improved.)
THE TIMES, THE CHARM,
THE CONTINENTAL,
AND
THE PRIZE.

The first named is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, and it is believed the others will also. The following Parlor Stoves are offered to the Public, and believed to be equal to any other Stoves in the market:

THE UNION AIR-TIGHT,
THE GEM,
THE DIAL,
ELM BASE,
BOQUET BASE, and
THE BRILLIANT.

Orders will be received and promptly filled for any kind of Stove that may be desired.

Prompt attention to business, moderate prices, competent workmen, and a determination to please, may at all times be expected by those who may favor him with their patronage.
May 1—1y

PATENT
INDIGO BLUEING BAG,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

CLEANLY & COMPLETE ARTICLE EVER USED
By thrifty Housekeepers and Landladies.
EACH BAG is provided with a Box so that it can be put safely away as soon as used.
PRICE 20 Cts. HALF SIZE 10 Cts.

This blue contains no acid, and will not injure the finest fabrics. One twenty cent bag will outlast eight two-ounce vials of Liquid Blue, besides giving a softer color and avoiding the danger and annoyance of broken and uncorked bottles.
Patented Dec. 21, 1867, and for sale by
PLYMOUTH COLOR CO. C. T. RAYBOLD & CO.,
108 & 108 1/2 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Inquire for it at any Respectable Grocery.
April 3—3mos.

Fashionable Dressmaking,
MRS. ANNIE M. WYANT,

LATE of Philadelphia, offers her services to the Ladies of Middletown and vicinity. All kinds of Dress Making promptly attended to. Dresses cut and fitted and an elegant fit guaranteed. Patterns for sale. Lake street, five doors east of Broad, Middletown, Delaware.
May 8—1y

Original Poetry.

TRIUMPH.

Written for the Middletown Transcript
BY THE ODESSA BARD.

There once was a King on his mighty throne,
Who ruled with an iron hand,
His courtiers trembled and quaked and groaned,
And his subjects fell down at his feet and moaned.
For who could his power withstand?

But one was who defied his will,
And smiled at the despot's power,
Said the King—"I will crush this Rebel and kill
Rebellion at once in the land, and fill
His place with a better, this hour!"

The minion was plunged in a dungeon's cell,
Was fettered, and locked and barred,
Said the Monarch—"he sooner had he in hell!"
But his rage and vexation no tongue could tell,
When the prisoner broke his guard!

Then he tried transportation over the sea,
To a country far and unknown,
From his castle window, what should he see
One day—'twas a dolphin, at sea,
The exile returning home!

To Numidia's deserts of burning sands,
The exile next was sent,
His eyes were bandaged with blinding bands,
A Bow and Quiver were placed in his hands,
But he laughed at his banishment!

On a Lion's bristly shoulders he sprang,
And toyed with the shaggy mane,
His Bow proved a Harp, which he touched with
His wing,
And the beast soon tamed by the carols he sang,
Centered off with him home again!

The Monarch dejected, dismayed, undone,
Cried—"The Devil again is free!"
Never more will I tamper with daughter or son
Of Adonis or Venus, or any such one!"
So Love got his Liberty!

Odesa, Del. May, 1869.

Popular Tales.

A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

Some years ago, while journeying through the central part of Ohio, a terrible snow-storm occurred, which so obstructed the road that several passengers, including myself, were obliged to find accommodations in a small wooden tavern, situated near by. After satisfying our "inner man" with a warm supper, we all congregated around the bar-room, fire, and soon were engaged in smoking, telling stories, and enjoying ourselves generally.

Among us was a middle-aged gentleman, apparently a merchant, who remained a silent listener to the conversation the first part of the evening. But soon our vocabulary of stories was exhausted, and the gentleman was politely invited to revive the drooping conversation by telling a story. He readily accepted the invitation, and told the following, which I give the reader as near as my memory will permit:

About twenty years ago, he began, I was connected with a wealthy firm in St. Louis, and desiring to visit New Orleans, was entrusted with a considerable sum of money by my employers to be conveyed with all possible haste to a New Orleans merchant.

Early in the morning I got on board the boat, and leaned listlessly over the railing, watching the inhabitants as they went forth to their various occupations. I had not remained in that position long, before the steamer moved slowly away from the pier, and soon the city was entirely lost to view.

During the day nothing transpired to render the voyage disagreeable, and as the shades of night began to lower over the water, I repaired to the saloon, where several gentlemen were engaged in a rather stormy discussion on politics. Soon I became entangled along with the rest, and gave my particular views on political subjects.

While conversing, I thoughtlessly mentioned the fact of my having a large sum of money in my possession. Nothing further was said about it at the time, however, but the thought flashed upon my mind that a crowd of desperate and unprincipled fellows were my associates, it was a bad place to tell such a secret, which kept me rather backward in my conversation during the remainder of the evening. I retired soon after, fully resolved to be more prudent in the future.

The next day I made the acquaintance of a gentleman who professed to be a clergyman. He gave me several tracts, and soon we entered into a conversation that resulted in quite a friendly intimacy. He appeared to be well versed in his profession, and altogether a very agreeable companion. After conversing on the various topics of the day, the conversation naturally turned to the previous evening's discussion. Not being very well pleased with what had occurred at that time, I attempted to change the subject, but was prevented by my friend remarking:

"You were very indiscreet, Mr. R., in revealing the fact that you had money in your possession. There are men on this boat who would not hesitate to rob you, if an opportunity presented; therefore I advise you, to be more careful hereafter."

I thanked him for his kind advice, and assured him that I intended to keep aloof from all suspicious individuals. To this his made no reply, but rose from his seat, and with cane in hand walked leisurely away to his room, leaving me to my own reflections, which were that I had a good companion and a valuable friend in the preacher.

On the journey I made the acquaintance of several gentlemen, but none that I valued so much as the clergyman. Nothing occurred of note after, and we arrived late in the afternoon at New Orleans. Not

being very well acquainted in the city, my friend offered to conduct me to a hotel where my expense would not be very heavy, and as I wished to spend as little money as possible, I thankfully accepted his company, and we walked up the street several blocks, when he gave me the proper direction to take, while he was obliged to go another way.

After parting with him, I wended my way to the hotel, which was situated a little off from the busy thoroughfare. It was a large building, and had a very old and dingy appearance, and, in fact, did not look very inviting to the traveler; but as I expected to remain but a short time, I concluded to accept the accommodations, as they were much cheaper than could be found elsewhere.

I entered the bar-room, and after registering my name and eating a little supper, I asked to be shown to my room, and was conducted up a flight of rickety old stairs to a small, square room, where my guide left me. Proceeding to examine the apartment, I found that it contained one small window, which looked out on a dark back alley. The furniture consisted of a bed, a couple of chairs, a stand, and a heavy oaken cupboard, some three feet high and about six feet long, with strong side doors. The appearance of the room did not dispense the gloomy feelings of distrust that I experienced when I first saw the building. However, I determined to make the best of it, now I was there.

I noticed, before coming to the room, that thick masses of clouds were gradually gathering over the city, and the distant rumbling of thunder, with sharp, quick flashes of lightning that quivered across the western horizon, denoted an approaching storm.

Being very tired, I immediately disrobed and jumped into bed, and was fast falling into a dreamless slumber, when a low, scratching sound attracted my attention. It seemed to come from some place in the room, but I could not tell exactly where.

My nervousness increased as the sound continued, till I determined to ferret out the cause of the disturbance. I jumped from the bed, and looked cautiously around the room for some time but could discover nothing. The sound had entirely subsided, and nothing could be heard save the wind, which whistled mournfully by the windows.

At last I concluded it must be the window blind, or some such object driven by the force of the wind against the house. Arriving at this conclusion, I again jumped into bed, and laid for a long time, vainly endeavoring to sleep, but finding it impossible, I busied myself watching the expiring flames of the taper, till a stray gust of wind whistled through the broken window and extinguished the object of my attention.

The storm, which had long been threatening, now burst forth in all its wild grandeur. The rolling thunder grew louder at each successive report; vivid flashes of lightning darted across the heavens, illuminating the room with the lurid flame, so that every object was plainly visible; the next moment pitch darkness followed, so impenetrable that the most prominent objects were perfectly hidden to the eye. While lying there, looking out from under the bed-clothes, trembling with fear, the scratching sound commenced with renewed vigor, making the room sound with the peculiar noise which had long before annoyed me.

Large drops of perspiration stood upon my brow, and rising to a sitting posture, I tremblingly gazed out into the darkness, trying to discern the objects as the lightning flashes penetrated the room.

At that moment a livid sheet of radiance passed before me, and in an instant I beheld a man's arm protruding from the cupboard, while the hand grasped, as if for support, the strong oaken door.

I realized my situation immediately, and springing from the bed, I grasped a heavy boot which lay near, and brandishing it over my head breathlessly awaited for the lightning again to appear. It was but a moment ere a vivid flame quivered through the air, revealing the head and shoulders of as villainous a looking man as ever I before beheld. The left hand supported a creeping form, while the other clutched tightly a large revolver. The hand was uplifted, and our eyes met. As quick as thought I bounded straight for the rascal, yelling—

"You infernal villain!"

The only answer I received was the sharp crack of a pistol, the ball whistling by and lodging in the wall near me. The next moment the boot came down with a terrible crash on the rascal's face, making him yell something that I was unable to understand, for a loud peal of thunder drowned the sentence.

He fiercely struggled to free himself from the cupboard, but by repeating the blow, he was obliged to push back into his hiding place.

With a movement certainly commendable, I closed the heavy doors, and grasped the oaken structure by the top and pulled it over on its face, and sprung upon it, while the cursing which came from within could scarcely be heard above the raging storm, which kept up an incessant roar.

Undressed, and trembling with fear, for one long hour I sat yelling at the top of my voice for assistance, but was unheard on account of the raging elements without.

At last the storm gradually abated, and my cries were heard by the Irish chambermaid, who came running into the room, on seeing me in such an unenviable position, she frantically ran down stairs,

yelling "murder" with all the vehemence her vigorous lungs would permit. This brought to my room a crowd of excited individuals, all eager to find out the cause of the disturbance.

I explained the case as well as my shattered faculties would permit, but was frequently interrupted by the blasphemous harangue which the robber was holding forth within the cupboard.

After concluding, I jumped from my seat and stood a few steps away, breathlessly waiting while my friend, by the aid of a dim lantern, dragged forth, hatless and bleeding, his locks disheveled, and his face all bespattered with blood, the would-be murderer—my trusted friend, the preacher.

I recognised his face immediately, and springing back, threw up my hands in astonishment. The villain gazed steadily at me with a sickly smile, which said plainer than words that I was not the first victim of misplaced confidence.

A person was immediately sent to inform the authorities, who took him into custody, and afterwards sentenced him to a long term in the State penitentiary.

After the excitement had somewhat abated, I retired and slept soundly for the rest of the night and was permitted to depart the next morning, thankful that I had escaped unharmed from the murderous rascal, and fully resolved never again to place confidence in an entire stranger, whatever profession he might represent.

Cool People.

In the February number of the Galaxy, a writer, discoursing upon this subject, gives the following illustration of people whom he thinks were too cool:

I have read of people who were too calm and complacent. Of such a character, I think, was the conductor who, when he ran over a man, said he never liked to do it, "because it mused up the track so."

And speaking of saws and following this train of thought, I may mention a young man from the country who went into a hardware store in New York, and rapping a great buzz saw with his knuckles, remarked:

"I had an old dad ripped to pieces with one of them fellers last week."

I think that young gentleman exhibited too little emotion for the occasion. It showing a lack of filial affection only comparable to that of a boy belonging to a primary school in Manchester, New Hampshire, who assured his schoolmates that he would soon be able to indulge in his favorite sport on the river with the best of them.

"Father," said he, "has gone to the war, and when he gets killed I am going to have his fish line."

As cool a person, under the circumstances as ever heard of, was a young nobleman, who, in a frightful railway accident, missed his valet. One of the guards came up to him and said:

"My Lord, we have found your servant, but he is cut in two."

"Aw, is he?" said the young man, with a Dunreary drawl, but still with some anxiety depicted on his countenance. "Will you be good enough to see in which half he has giv't the key of my carpet bag?"

To a sensitive mind his anxiety seems to have been misplaced.

The same unconsciousness to the awful aspects of death was exhibited by a man in New Jersey in 1859, who was employed to convey to his friends the body of a Mr. Wilson, who had died about forty miles from home of the cholera. On finding the house he knocked at the door, and the wife of the deceased opened it.

"Does Mr. Wilson live here?" said the man.

"Yes," said the lady, "but he is not at home to day."

"No, I know he ain't," said the young man, with a soothing tone of voice, thinking to break the news gently, but he will be in a minute, 'cause I've got him here in my wagon."

MARKS OF A GENTLEMAN.—No man is a gentleman, who, without provocation, would treat with incivility, the humblest of his species. It is a vulgar trait for which no accomplishment of dress or address can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one around him happy, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give cause of offence to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and practice, though he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor ever heard of a lexicon. I am proud to say for the honor of our species, there are men in every throb of whose heart there is solicitude for the welfare of mankind, and whose every breath is perfumed with kindness.

CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.—A young orchard should always be kept under cultivation; it will make an excellent potato field for several years, provided it is well manured, and when it has become so shady that potatoes will not grow, then keep it for a summer retreat for rather small hogs; large ones are apt to bite or rub the trees too much. The hogs will keep in good health upon the poor apples that fall from the trees, and the worm that calculated upon resurrection in the form of a codling moth or curculio finds nought but annihilation in the jaws of the swine. Therefore, the result is, after a few years, if the seasons are favorable, fine fruit without worry apples.

The wife makes the home, and the home makes the man.

Wit and Humor.

Western Courtship.

You know nothing in the East, says an Ohio correspondent, of going ahead. If you only saw one of our young fellows setting off to pick up a wife, it would waken you up amazingly. There you would see him, perhaps in a harvest afternoon, with his smart wagon and best team. He arrives at the father's door; leaps out—starts right in. Miss is sitting in one corner, sewing a napkin; father in 'tother, putting a new handle to his axe.

"Good morning, both," says the young man.

"Good morning, Fred," says both in return.

"I say, squire," remarks Fred, "the old lady is in the kitchen, with a something in her head she wants to be a-telling you of. You had better start."

Still cutting away at the handle, the old squire gets up, and leisurely bows himself out of the room.

"Now for it!" says Fred. "I say, Miss, it's all up with me."

"Up with you?" says Miss. "How's that?"

"Why," says Fred, "there ain't no fun in natur a fellow living by himself in a house as big as a Shakers' meeting, and nothing in it harrin' plenty of furnitur in the rooms; the kitchen chock full of hams and ligin nuts; the cellar over the lip with cider; and nothing else in the universe but the live stock out of doors."

"Well, what else would you have?" says Miss. "Ain't that enough, you go-ney?"

"Enough!" says Fred. "No, there ain't a wife in the lot."

"Ay! That's queer!" says Miss, with a blush.

"No, it ain't," says Fred. "A crittur must begin some time to be married. I've just taken a thought that way since the house is fixed. But I have often thought o' you before, Miss! Oh! there now, don't look flustered," says Fred, in a soothing tone.

"I ha'n't got honey words; but I've a heart, you may depend, as warm as a cooking-stove."

"Tut! you're a bold fellow," says Miss. "Well," says Fred, "tut ain't no. You won't say that ugly word?"

"Won't I?" says Miss.

"Well, then," says Fred, "will you say 'No' when I ask you right off?"

"To be sure I will," says she; "and keep my word too."

"Then," says Fred, with a solemn voice, "Marry, my sweet dove, will you refuse me?"

"No," says she, according to promise.

"There you are!" says Fred, triumphantly. "Taken the bait! So I'll step along and tell father."

All was settled right off, and Fred got a pretty wife the next week to finish the lot.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A lively stable-keeper, not a thousand miles from Lowell, Mass., was applied to by a fine-appearing man, for a horse and buggy, to go out of town for the day. He was furnished, and, when about to leave, was informed that it was customary to have a deposit left by strangers. He inquired what the owner would take for his team, and was told five hundred dollars, which was immediately handed over to the proprietor. On returning, the stable-keeper was asked to examine the team, and see if he thought it was worth as much as when taken in the morning, to which he answered in the affirmative, and handed the stranger the identical five hundred dollars, who immediately left for the hotel. The stable-keeper, not having realized any profit in the transaction, followed, and informed him that he had forgotten to pay for the use of the team.

"What team?" was the reply. "I bought a horse and buggy of you this morning, and sold it back to you just now for the same price. I drove my own team." The lively man found himself minus the amount of his charge.

An irascible old gent who held the position of justice of the peace, was going down the street one day, when a youth accosted him in a manner that did not come up to his honor's idea of respect due him. "Young man," said he, "I fine you five dollars for contempt of court." "Why, judge," said the offender, "you are not in session." "This court," replied the judge, "thoroughly irritated, 'is always in session, and consequently an object of contempt."

The woman who made a pound of butter from the cream of a joke, and a cheese from the milk of human kindness, has since washed the close of a year, and hung 'em out to dry on the equinoctial line. The last scold of her was taking an airing over the milky-way.

The late Rev. Daniel Isaac was a great smoker. "Ha! there you are," cried a lady, who surprised him one day with a pipe in his mouth, "at your idol again."

"Yes, madam," he coolly replied, "burning it."

"Is that marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to the bust of Kentucky's great statesman, recently, in a New York store. "No, sir, that is Clay," quickly replied the dealer.

A wag in town defines a lawyer to be a sponge that absorbs all it can and yields nothing without squeezing.

What looks most like half a cheese? The other half.

Silver-Mining in Nevada.

The Comstock Lode, the most productive of the silver-bearing veins, runs along the eastern slope of the Washoe Mountains, at the foot of Mount Davidson, their loftiest summit. Its "strike," or course, is nearly north and south, its width is from five hundred to one thousand feet, and its continuous length has been ascertained, by underground workings, to be not less than three and a half miles, though but a small portion of this is productive. The "gangue," or rock which contains the silver, is quartz, and the rock which bounds the fissure is "porphyry," a species of porphyry, between which and the vein is a selvage of clay. Nearly two-thirds of the vein is filled with native rock, containing no admixture of silver, and the value of the remaining portions varies greatly. The course of the vein is irregular, like that of a river, the quantities of ore being affected by its sinuosities. Hence the productive values of mines penetrating the same vein, near to each other, may greatly differ, and often a company, after working at a loss for several years, may, almost by accident, become suddenly rich. This was notably the case with the Hale & Norcross Company, which, after working for five years, and penetrating to a depth of seven hundred feet, as a last resource turned eastward, and, after delving for three hundred and sixty feet, at this depth discovered a rich mass of ore, which has since been followed up for two hundred feet.

During the five unsuccessful years, the entire expense of opening the mine, erecting the machinery, etc., had to be borne from money collected by assessments, until they aggregated the sum of \$350,000. At the end of the sixth year a dividend was returned to the stockholders amounting to \$490,000, and a cash surplus retained of \$133,288.99, making, altogether, the handsome profit in one year, 155 per cent. on the par value of the stock. Such instances of rapid transition from apparent failure to well-assured success are, of course, rare; but this shows the importance of a thoroughly scientific basis of operation in mining, as in all other enterprises, and such instances as do occur serve to keep hope alive in the hearts of many who, having invested all, or more than they could spare, in new companies, have since been obliged to subject themselves to rigid economy, in order to pay the constantly recurring assessments on their stock.

Mining on the Comstock is carried on almost exclusively by means of perpendicular shafts, from which horizontal "drifts" or tunnels are run out, about one hundred feet apart, vertically. The principal shafts now in use are fine specimens of mining engineering, some being divided into three and others into four compartments, and all being protected by heavy timbering. The tunnels are generally cut small, and are left unprotected while used only for prospecting, but when something of value is developed they are enlarged, and timbered every five or six feet. Main working-drifts after timbering, are usually about six feet high in the clear, three and a half feet wide at the top, and somewhat wider at the bottom. In each drift is laid a wooden track shod with iron, along which the cars loaded with ore are run to the shaft, when they are hoisted to the surface on the "cage."

The cost of sinking the shafts and of tunneling varies, of course, with the nature of the ground and the depth to which they penetrate. The Bonner shaft was put down at an average cost of \$109.36 per foot, and the cost of the horizontal tunnels averages, in the Gould and Curry mine, from \$145.08 to \$146.84 per foot. The amount of ore raised from the twenty-nine mines on the Comstock Lode is estimated at 1500 tons daily, and the total amount raised since the commencement of operations, at about 2,000,000 tons. These ores are mined at a cost of \$7.86 to \$9.08 per ton, and yield from \$24.64 to \$50.33 per ton. There are seventy-seven mills engaged in crushing the ores from this lode, the ores of which are the most "docile" of any of the silver ores of Nevada, the processes for their reduction being of the most simple kind, and the cost of reduction averaging from \$13.30 to \$14.04 per ton. These averages of cost and production are for the years 1866 and 1867—chiefly the former—and are constantly changing to the benefit of the miner, as improved machinery and increased knowledge come to his aid. As the cost is greatly enhanced by the difficulty of obtaining fuel and, in many places, water, the advance of railroads into the mining regions will greatly lessen the expense of mining and of reduction.

The whole subject is one of no little interest. The mineral regions of America are among her chief sources of wealth, and in their ultimate effect, will doubtless prove beneficial in their influence; but this will only be the case when mining shall have become a regular, rather than a wild, speculative occupation. To the uninitiated, dealing in gold and silver stocks is about as venturesome as any speculation which could be entered upon. Such lodes as the Comstock are rare enough, and even on this, to seven mines which paid dividends in 1866, there were thirteen which paid nothing. It seems, however, to be a law of progress that the individual shall be sacrificed for the good of community. In material as in intellectual progress, many waste their fortunes or their lives to increase the riches of the few, and add to the aggregated wealth of the world.

The poorest boy, if he be industrious, honest and saving, may reach the highest honor of the land.

Columbus and the Savans.

This interview was to the enthusiastic adventurer an hour of intense yet solemn exaltation. Deeming himself the Heaven-chosen instrument for the most important of earthly enterprises, even the splendors of royalty could not dazzle him. The King, shrewd, sagacious, and ambitious, was excited by the idea of discoveries and acquisitions which would place Spain in the foreground of all the nations. With characteristic caution he declined forming any judgment himself, but appointed a council of the most learned astronomers and cosmographers of the kingdom to hold an interview with Columbus, carefully to examine his plan and report their opinion. The conference was held in a large hall in the old convent of St. Stephen, at Salamanca. The assembly, convened by royal missives, was imposing in numbers and in dignity. Exalted functionaries of the Church, professors in the universities, and statesmen of high rank, presented an array which must have overawed any plain man of ordinary capacity. Columbus, a simple mariner, with unaffected majesty of demeanor and of utterance, and with every fibre of his soul vibrating in the intensity of his zeal, presented himself before his examiners, sanguine of success. But he soon found, to his extreme chagrin, that learned men may be full of prejudice and bigotry. His statements were assailed with citations from the Prophets and the Psalms, and with extracts from the religious writings of the Catholic fathers. The declaration that the earth was round was declared to be absurd.

"What!" exclaimed several of these sages of the fifteenth century, "can any one be so foolish as to believe that the world is round, and that there are people upon the side opposite to ours, who walk with their heels upward and their heads hanging down, like flies clinging to the ceiling? That there is a part of the world where the trees grow with their branches hanging downward, and where it rains, hails, and snows upward?"

But the doctrine of Columbus was stigmatized not only as absurd, but also as heretical, since to maintain that there were inhabitants in those distant lands would be an impeachment of the Bible, as it was deemed impossible that any descendant of Adam could have wandered so far. Others, in the pride of philosophy, with great complacency urged the philosophical objection that, admitting the world to be round, should a ship ever succeed in reaching the other side it could never return, since no conceivable strength of wind could force a ship up the mountainous rotundity of the globe.—J. S. C. Abbott, in Harper's Magazine.

A PEACH TREE PRESCRIPTION.—A correspondent, writing to us from Arkadelphia, Ark. May 4, 1869, says: "I see in the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist an advertisement of a remedy for diseases of poultry. Allow me to suggest a remedy to be used for cholera by those who are unable to obtain the above-mentioned remedy. It is simply copra—fed in dough, or put into their water. It will prevent and cure certain. Every other remedy that I have tried has failed, but this never—and I have had large experience."

In crossing the street, each lady you meet, (if she follow the prevalent fashion,) lifts gently her dress, say a foot, more or less, and keeps it up raised till you pass on. In passing her by, you look down 'on the sly,' and get a glimpse of the leather, which, comely and neat, encases her feet, and protects the dear things from the weather. You inwardly pray, as you go on your way, (and sure there's no harm in the prayer,) that as long as

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1860.

The Whipping Post Again.

The Middletown Transcript supports the whipping-post, we will do it the credit to believe, reluctantly, and against the editor's better judgment.—*Continued.*

Let not the Commercial misanthropist us. What we have attempted to do, is to expose the sickly sentimentality of humanitarians, which has vented itself in so much twaddle against the "barbarity" of the whipping-post. It will hardly be denied, we suppose, that punishment of some sort, ought to be meted out to offenders. Delaware has no penitentiary; crime costs her people enough, without that expensive appendage. Her penal code administers corporal punishment by stripes and confinement in her county jails for limited periods. It is less severe than the punishment imposed for a similar grade of crime in the adjacent States, by protracted imprisonments. We have contended, that the whipping-post is less severe than confinement, consequently more humane—less barbarous. It is notorious that the punishment is not commensurate with the crimes against society which it is designed to check. The culprit takes his flogging, and bounds away after it, as light as a feather, laughing, or whistling and dancing as he goes, and seemingly caring but little for the infliction. How preferable to the culprit this transient suffering, to warty months and years of incarceration within the walls of a penitentiary; and yet this interminable cant about the barbarity of the whipping-post goes on! It is not that we support the whipping-post, but we repel the libelous charge of barbarity against this people on account of it. We say the whipping-post is not severe enough—that the character and duration of the punishment is not sufficient to deter the culprit from the commission of crime, and that rogues care very little for it. And yet these humanitarians cry out "shame! shame! upon your barbarity, which bares a fellow being's shoulders to the lash!" This sickly sentimentality is obtruding itself upon society in a manner calculated to defeat the ends of justice. It recently manifested itself by administering chloroform to a condemned criminal under the gallows, about to expiate the crime of shedding the blood of his fellow man. It has recently manifested itself, also, by a remonstrance against the killing of dogs supposed to be mad! And against the destruction of rats and mice, by poison and other appliances, and also of vermin and reptiles. They are all God's handiwork, they cry, the creatures of his care, and placed upon the earth for some wise purpose, locked up in the councils of his inscrutable wisdom! Why such people are not very far from lunacy, and are themselves the objects of pity. But let not their lachrymose wallings be heeded. Society must protect itself. Crime abounds, notwithstanding all the judgements denounced against it; and if there were no penal restraints upon men, they would prey upon each other like wild beasts. Human sympathy, when in the exercise of its legitimate functions, is a blessed thing; but perverted and abused, its whole character is changed; and we have it displayed, *ad nauseam*, over this matter of the whipping-post.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL BLUNDER.—President Grant has "put his foot in it," again. He issued his proclamation, a few days ago, directing that no deduction should be made from the wages of laborers in government employ, on account of the reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day instead of ten, although the law of 1862 provides "that the hours of labor and the rates of wages of employes in the Navy-yards shall conform as nearly as is consistent with the public interests with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards." This act is still in force, and the Solicitor of the Navy and Attorney General, to whom the question has been referred, have advised the Secretary and President Grant that, under its provisions, they cannot legally pay for eight hours' work the same wages that are paid for ten hours by private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the yards respectively. That can only be done by Congress. Neither the Secretary of the Navy nor the President has the power to repeal a law, or the right to disregard one. The Secretary of the Navy issued his order in conformity to said law, backed by the Solicitor and the Attorney General; but Attorney General Grant has undertaken to annul both the order of the Secretary and the law itself, by his ukase or proclamation. Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, has taken strong ground against the President, in this matter.

The Memphis Ledger, the leading Radical organ in Tennessee, has come out in a leader advocating the establishment of the empire, on the general plan proposed by the organ of the imperialists in New York.

A city contemporary informs its readers that "the late rains extended into the country!" Remarkable!

GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.—Warm weather is approaching and the denizens of the cities will soon be upon the wing, hunting for country air. Some will betake themselves to Cape May, some to Atlantic City, others to Saratoga, Niagara, Bedford, the Virginia Sulphurs, the mountains, and numberless other places of summer resort. But many more will ally out among their country relatives or acquaintances. And many times these city idlers are the occasion of great annoyance to the industrious rural population among whom they are visiting. Mr. Samuel R. one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of an adjoining county, once said to us:—"I wish you would say to the city people, to stay where they are, until after harvest, and give us a chance to get through with working our corn, and saving our grass, our wheat and our oats. They come among us early in the season, when we are very busy, and our young people, our horses, our carriages, our servants, must be at their beck and call. My teams were stopped in the fields one day to furnish horses for a riding party, and we had to scour the neighborhood to find side-saddles and riding-habits for the ladies. And all this seriously interferes with the labor on the farm. Tell them to stay away, until we get our work done, and then we shall be happy to see them, and shall have more time to devote to them, and shall be able to make their visits more agreeable." We did not comply with the old gentleman's request, at the time, but there is much force in what he said, and we publish it now, as it may spare some, at least, these summer hindrances and annoyances, to which they are sometimes thoughtlessly subjected by their city friends.

An effort is being made to introduce instrumental music into the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this town. It was introduced, some time ago, into the Sabbath School, in the basement, but tabooed from the upper sanctuary. It is now proposed to introduce it there! The question has been argued smartly, this week, *pro et con*, and sharp sallies have been made, good naturedly, however, upon "old fogeyism," as well as upon the restless spirit of innovation so characteristic of "Young America." The matter is undecided, as yet; but, as we understand that the musical phalanx has been reinforced by the worthy pastor and the ladies, why, it is not difficult to conjecture how the matter will terminate. We expect, shortly, to hear that the congregation is more nearly conforming to the injunction of the royal psalmist, to "Praise God in his sanctuary; praise him with the sound of the trumpet; praise him with the psaltery and harp; praise him with the timbrel and dance; praise him with stringed instruments and organs; praise him upon the loud cymbals; praise him upon the high sounding cymbals; let everything that hath breath praise the Lord."

Mr. Comegys, Cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank, has been voted \$3000 in gold and six months' leave of absence to visit Europe. This compliment was well-earned long since. None of our Bank officers have labored harder or more successfully. Early and late, in season and out of season, for twenty-one years, Mr. Comegys has carried his heavy load with steadiness, faithfully to the institution, and honorably to himself. He will take two of his daughters with him. May their trip be delightful in every respect. Dr. B. F. Chatham, Assistant Cashier, will perform the duties of Cashier during the absence of Mr. Comegys. He is an efficient and popular officer. The Bank was never so strong as at this moment.

We clip the foregoing from Fitzgerald's Philadelphia City Item.—Mr. Comegys was born at Dover, and is a son of the late Gov. Comegys of Delaware. He sailed from New York in the "City of Brooklyn" on the 22d. inst. Dr. Chatham was for thirteen years Cashier of the New Castle County National Bank, at Odessa, Del.

THE WHIPPING-POST.—The Baltimore Statesman says:—The hypocritical whine of the New York press over the barbarity of the whipping-post in Delaware had better be turned against its own citizens, who are numerous signing petitions to schoolmasters urging the restoration of flogging, for the male scholars at least, as absolutely essential to the advancement of morals and the preservation of discipline. Which deserves the lash, the convicted felon or the little schoolboy?

Reader, turn to the first page, and right along side of the beautiful poem by the Odessa Bard, you will find the advertisement of Enoch L. Harlan, who sells the choicest Groceries, Teas, Coffees, &c. at 221 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. If you want anything specially nice, in his line, send him an order. You need not go yourself, but write, and he will fill your order promptly, by Express or otherwise.

A friend has sent us a copy of the first issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, bearing date March 25, 1836, more than thirty-three years ago. The Ledger was then less than half the size of the present issue. From its first issue until now the paper has been conducted with energy, tact and skill, and the result has been complete success.

Two exquisite poems will be found in this issue. One is from the polished pen of S. Teakle Wallis, Esq. and the other from the "Odessa Bard," who has so often ministered to the amusement and gratification of our readers.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW CASTLE COURT.—The following cases have been determined since our last report:

Rhoda Handy vs Thomas J. Clark. The plaintiff, an old colored woman, was formerly the slave of defendant, and with her daughter remained in his service till September last; when, learning that she had been unlawfully held to service since the ratification of the 13th amendment of the constitution, instituted suit to recover a claim of 142 weeks' wages. The counsel in the case were Wm. C. Spruance, Esq. for plaintiff, and Hon. Thos. F. Bayard for defendant. The testimony of the daughter was offered in the mother's case, when Senator Bayard promptly objected that by the law of Delaware the evidence of colored persons, in this case, was inadmissible. The Court, however, ordered the evidence to be taken, Chief Justice Gilpin (who was not trying the case) informally suggesting that the passage of the 14th Amendment conclusively settled the point, as to the right of colored persons to testify. It was left to the counsel for the defence to take exceptions if he saw proper, and argue the question in the Court of Errors and Appeals. The case occupied the whole of Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday the jury rendered a verdict of \$250 for plaintiff. Judgment was also obtained in the case of the daughter.

Andrew Crumlish vs Robert Taylor. Action to recover \$122 on promissory note for horse. Defence alleged fraud and want of consideration, proving the horse to have had the glanders at time of sale. Verdict for defendant.

State vs Thomas Fenimore, indicted for stealing a mare, valued at \$200, the property of Benj. R. Gill. Verdict not guilty.

The petit jury were discharged on Thursday, and the court adjourned.

Bad Roads.—The authorities of Cecil county should be made aware of the condition of some of the roads in the 1st district. The road from the Delaware line, through Warwick, is a disgrace to the county. In winter it is almost impassable, and even at this season it is unsafe to ride over in a carriage, faster than a walk. As this section of road is not over a mile in length, it would not be a very costly job to ditch it well on either side, and throw it up in the middle, so that it would drain effectually. As it forms the main street of Warwick, it is due to the citizens of that town, that it should be kept in good order; and it is due to the public generally, as well as the citizens of Warwick, for it is the great thoroughfare of the Maryland side of the peninsula, over which all have to pass. A mile or two below Warwick, towards the Head of Sassafras, are two deep and extensive sloughs which extend from side to side of the road, and through which every traveller must pass. How the Grand Jury failed to present the supervisor of that section of the road, at the late April term of the Court, we are at a loss to understand, for certainly no road ever more loudly called for the interposition of the "Grand Inquest of the State of Maryland" inquiring for the body of Cecil county," than that. We hope the Elkhon papers will stir up the proper authorities in reference to these roads.

PISCATORY PLEASURES.—A party of young ladies and gentlemen, from this town, drove over to George's Point, on the Bohemia, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of spending the day in boating and angling. The day was fine, temperature about a happy medium, and the spirits of the party sufficiently buoyant to give a zest to the occasion. Two or three dozen fish were taken, though but a short time was spent in angling. The exercise and the exhilaration were worth more to them than all the fish in the Bohemia, and the party preferred to "ply the feathered oar," gliding pleasantly over the calm surface of the beautiful waters.

The Directors of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad met at Chentreville, Md. on Thursday the 20th inst. The contractors have only two miles to grade. The board passed a resolution, requesting the contractors to lay the track to Sudlersville by the 25th of July, and also appointed a Committee to make a contract with President Hinckley to run the road during the Peach season. The Peach crop along the line of the road looks well, and is estimated at 100,000 baskets. The board adjourned to meet at Millington on the 15th of June.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—D. James Blackiston, Esq. trustee, sold at Head of Sassafras, on Wednesday last, the home farm of the late Wm. H. Blackiston, Esq. called "Sunny Side," situated in the upper part of Kent county, Md. containing about 370 acres, for the sum of \$101 per acre. R. Thomas Cochran, Esq. of the vicinity of Middletown, purchaser. Two other farms of the same estate, containing respectively 142 and 248 acres, and a 30 acre wood lot, were withdrawn.

A memorial, numerous signed, has been in circulation here for some days past, praying President Felton and the Directors of the Delaware Rail Road to erect a new passenger depot at this place. The improvement asked for is one which is greatly needed, and we have the pleasure of adding that a new depot will be built, during the fall. The plans and specifications are already prepared.

The Gazette says that a married lady of Wilmington, of most respectable connections, has been detected in pilfering the money drawer of a baker named Combs, in that city. She has returned about \$300, which she had stolen from time to time. Her name is suppressed, out of regard for her relatives.

Information is wanted in relation to Charles Woods, an indentured apprentice, supposed to be living in Sussex county, Del. by his mother, Sarah Woods, Pylesville, Harford county, Md. Will our contemporaries in the lower part of this State please notice.

Ex-Sheriff Herbert is building a fine three-story brick dwelling house on the S. E. corner of Delaware and Union streets, New Castle. C. E. Ferris is building a three story brick dwelling on Market street above Delaware.

The Odd Fellows of Smyrna are making extensive preparations for their festival on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of June. They promise an abundant supply of strawberries, ice cream, cake, confectionery, etc. The programme mentions that a heavy gold ring, 18 karats, will be presented to the young unmarried lady receiving the largest vote. Dover and Middletown are invited to compete.

A handsome pyramid cake will be presented to the Minister of the town receiving the most votes.

There will be a side show—something really attractive, and no humbug.

The String Band will be present each evening, to play and sing, and the Brass Band is to perform in front of the factory.

Other attractive features will be introduced which have not yet been fully determined upon; in fact no reasonable expense or trouble will be spared to make it one of the most attractive entertainments of the kind ever given in the town. The proceeds, as to furnish the new lodge room of Stella Lodge.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—Mr. John Z. Crouch, of this town, is in possession of a recipe for making a pill which is declared to be a certain remedy for the bite of rabid dogs. This invaluable recipe has been in the possession of Mr. John Townsend, of Appoquinimink Hundred, for years, who has tested its unflinching efficacy in some thirty rabid dogs. In every case where this medicine was administered, the animal recovered. And in cases of animals, bitten by the same dog, where this medicine was not given, they died from hydrophobia. Mr. Townsend obtained this recipe from a deceased relative, and he from a German who paid for it the sum of \$50. Mr. Crouch will supply this medicine to any one who may need it, and who will address him at this place.

GRAND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TOWN HALL.—Now for it! A long pull and a strong pull, and a will all together! Let everybody turn out and attend the meeting at the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next, to make arrangements for the Grand Strawberry Festival, which the Directors have decided to hold on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of June, for the benefit of the Town Hall. The Board of Directors need money to complete the edifice, and they know that they will not appeal in vain to the liberality and public spirit of this community. See announcement in another column.

CARNROSS & DIXIE COMING.—This celebrated Minstrel troupe have been engaged for two nights, Monday and Tuesday 14th and 15th of June, at the Town Hall, for the benefit of Public School No. 60, of this town. Tickets 50 cents. The Hall will be of course be packed to its utmost capacity. Further notice will be given in due time.

We received, on Thursday, a peachtree twig about twelve inches in length, which contained thirteen peaches as large as partridge eggs. It was from the Somerset county orchard of Mr. Samuel Townsend, who will have from three to four thousand baskets of the finest peaches from three year old trees, Hale's Early.

REMARKABLE CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE.—On Wednesday last, the thermometer registered 90°. On Thursday evening the mercury had fallen to 40°, a difference of fifty degrees.

On Wednesday three droves of cattle and two of sheep came up from Maryland, and on the same day, two other droves of cattle from lower Delaware; some for grazing and some for market.

The Adelphi Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will give a strawberry Festival at the Court House in New Castle, commencing on the 9th of June, and continuing three days.

A little son of Mr. Moody Rothwell, about six years of age, fell out of an ox cart on Tuesday last, and broke his arm a little below the shoulder. Dr. Barr set the broken limb, and he is now doing well.

A camp meeting, under the auspices of the M. E. Church South, will be held in the woods of David Clements, Esq. near Chentreville, Kent county, Md. commencing on the 6th of August next.

Wilmington has had an elopement. The "good looking wife" of an old man, and a "gentleman" who occasionally visited her, scampered off together.

Frank Collins, of the Hygeia House, has completed his pier, 300 feet long, and the Chiopeo now stops at Collins' Beach twice a week.

IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN.—This day (May 29) has been set apart, in Pennsylvania, for decorating the graves of the soldiers slain in battle, and the following mainly order, from "Post 19, Grand Army of the Republic," is enough to start the tear of sympathy unbidden to the eyelids of the most callous. All honor to the men who could promulgate such an order:

Headquarters Post 19, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, May 14, 1860.

Comrades of Post 19:—The day set apart (May 29) for decorating the graves of our fallen comrades will soon be here. *** Wishing to bury forever the harsh feelings engendered by the war, Post 19 has decided not to pass by the graves of the Confederates sleeping in our lines, but to divide each year between the blue and the gray the first floral offerings of a common country. We have no powerless foes. Post 19 thinks of the Southern dead only as brave men.

A. B. CALHOUN, Post Commander.

ALF. H. SAURMAN, Adjutant.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—A contemporary says of this piece of clap-trap from President Grant:—Coming from the mouth of a man who is holding the South under an iron despotism, who is treating as potential outcasts thousands upon thousands of the purest and most intelligent of the white population of that section, and who is maintaining the domination of the ignorant negro over the people of his own race and blood, the words "Let us have peace" breathe only mockery and discord.

Effects of Protection.

In a recent report to the Legislature of Massachusetts, General H. K. Oliver made an appalling statement of the condition of the manufacturing population of New England. He says of the great manufacturers of that section, that they "have been engaged as that for several generations; yet the man or the family that has been in their employ and come out of it with more than enough for a decent interment is yet to be found." "A helpless crowd of workers, the oppression of low wages, inevitable poverty and a disguised serfdom, a rich master, a poor servant, and a mean population—such is the story of manufacturing in Old England, and such is the story of manufacturing in New England." That Springfield Republican, endorses General Oliver's report as "a tolerably good description of what most of us have seen."

This is what "protection" has done for labor in Massachusetts. Protection for home industry indeed! The real workman is worked upon a miserable pittance till he dies, and then not left more than enough to put him away decently in the grave.

The New York Tribune estimates "that there are at this moment half a million of people under sight of our city's steeples, who are hungry and destitute, because they can find nothing to do." Yet the Tribune is the chief advocate of the policy which impedes the commerce on which so many people are dependent.

If the present Congressional policy of hostility to American commerce be not changed, and that speedily, we will soon sink into comparative insignificance as a maritime nation. From 1861 to 1867 the registered tonnage of the country decreased fifty-four per cent, or nearly one million five hundred thousand tons. Instead of the natural gain of 53 3-8 per cent the actual loss, making due allowance for new measurement, is 2,260,597, or a real loss of 68 per cent. While the British support 164 lines of steamers to foreign countries, and 68 British steamers pass between United States ports and Europe, the United States flag is nowhere seen floating abroad at the mast-head of an American steamer. All this is the result of Radical legislation, and yet they claim to be *par excellence*, the party of protection to American interests and industry.

They uphold by class legislation a half-dozen enterprises, while all the rest are taxed heavily for that purpose. Their paper money system sits like a nightmare upon the welfare of the working people, and in order to divert public attention from the real cause of the disease which is now prostrating the material interests of producers, such political tinkers as Carey and Greeley and Kelley cry out protection, protection to American industry. It is true American industry does need protection, but it is from the party now in power. They have killed the commerce of the country by unwise and partial laws, and will strangle manufactures in a like manner in the end. Paper money, an expensive government, swarms of office-holders to steal, squander and appropriate, and a President who opens the treasury to the clamor of politicians, are the curses of the country at the present time. From these, working men and capitalists need deliverance. While such influences are potent to command, labor will be trodden down and the masses each day approach nearer the condition of serfs and slaves.

FRANCE.—The elections for the Corps Legislatif commenced in France on Sunday last, and continued two days. Great excitement prevailed over all parts of the Empire, and the opposition gained six and lost three members. The London Times, of Tuesday morning in an editorial on the French elections, says the chief cities repudiate the idea of the empire, and the revival of political activity will result from a verdict which condemns personal government. The restoration of parliamentary government may conciliate the existing feeling; by such means only can the Emperor expect to mitigate an opposition which has not yet become anti-dynastic.

The people of Neosho Valley have set about building a railroad from Emporia, Kansas, to Holden, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which will take the trade of that region to St. Louis instead of Chicago, as at present.

A German paper, the Frei Statz, says that the marriage of Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of the late President Lincoln, with Count Schmidtzeil, grand chamberlain of the Duke of Baden, is spoken of in high circles.

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Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, formerly United States Senator, and afterwards Commissioner of the Confederates in Europe, has returned from France and is in Baltimore on a visit.

In Franklin county, Virginia, on Sunday, Mrs. Stump, a widow, was outraged, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, by a negro named John Price. The black brute was arrested.

One of the heaviest steam cutters in the service, the Mahoning, has been put on duty at New York, especially to prevent the departure of expeditions to Cuba.

Eighteen soldiers were poisoned at barracks near Louisville, Saturday, but not fatally. The poison is supposed to have been introduced into their food.

In Maine, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota the temperance organizations have resolved to run their own tickets in the next fall elections.

Mr. McCormick, the reaper man, returns an income of \$231,067.80. His brother is a poor man, who only made \$90,000 last year.

Thirteen divorces were granted in Hampden county, Mass. last week. The parties are all "native and to the manner born."

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Rochester, N. Y. possesses a clock which will run four weeks after once winding up, and will play forty-eight tunes.

The truck trade of Norfolk, Va. this season, it is estimated, will amount to about \$2,000,000.

Items of News.

The Harbor-Grace (Newfoundland) Standard says: News has reached here of the loss of some twenty women at Twillingate and neighborhood, and some men, who were drowned in attempting to land from the ice on which they were in quest of seals. A letter from King's Cove, Bonavista Bay, reports the loss of seven men, caused by the great sea among the ice.

In Baltimore, Tuesday, a clerk of the Harnden Express took a package of money to deliver to George J. Howard, in Charles street. When he entered Howard's room, he was gagged by two men and robbed of \$16,000, which he had for delivery at different places. The robbers then locked him in and escaped. Howard was not present at the robbery. They have since been arrested.

Miss Ida Forbes, a young lady residing at Glen Falls, New York, was attacked by an unknown man, in front of her residence, on Monday, and beaten badly with missiles. One stone struck her under the right eye, inflicting a fearful wound. The second escaped, and no clue can be had to his motives for the assault.

Thomas Cook, a resident of Bethel Township, Monroe County, Ohio, committed suicide on the 25th of April. His body was not found until the 12th of May. He had hung himself to a tree, near the ground. He had been pulled down by dogs, and his body was so mutilated as to be recognized only by the clothes he wore.

President Grant has issued a proclamation directing that in accordance with the act of Congress eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, mechanics and workmen employed by or for the Government, and that no reduction of wages shall be made on that account.

A man named Isaac Wilson in Bergen City, New Jersey, is charged with getting his brother Robert Wilson, intoxicated, and causing him to convey to him \$25,000 worth of property. Robert died some time since, and there is now suspicion of foul play of a still more serious character.

The Silver Wave, a small passenger steamer plying on the Schuylkill, between Philadelphia and Manayunk, capsized and sunk Sunday afternoon. She was crowded with ladies and children, but all escaped except one child, the water being shallow.

In New York, Wednesday, 19th inst. the Irving Bank messenger placed \$25,000 in the hands of the messenger of the Corn Exchange Bank, for delivery to the latter institution, and neither the money nor the messenger to whom it was given have been seen since.

Among the new and inexperienced employees of the Treasury Department several mistakes have occurred recently. It has been discovered that one clerk has been drawing three salaries, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,000. How could that be a mistake.

The steamer Quaker City was formally seized at New York Tuesday by order of the United States District Court and at the instance of the Spanish Consul, on the ground that the vessel was intended to give aid to the Cuban insurgents.

The French elections indicate, according to the London Times, the repudiation of the idea of the Empire. The restoration of parliamentary government alone can now mitigate an opposition which has not yet become anti-dynastic.

Sir Francis Head has resurrected his correspondence with Secretary Marcy, arising out of the Canadian rebellion of 1837, involving claims upon the United States, as an offsetting argument to the Alabama claims.

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Jerome A. Johnson and Joseph T. Cook, both colored men of the District of Columbia, have been appointed to first-class clerkships in the Internal Revenue Department. Johnson is the President of the First Ward Republican Club. A colored man has also been appointed police magistrate.

A contemporary says, that nearly all the brilliant complexions seen among the females of New York are the result of arsenic eating. Since the introduction of the "blonde fashion" arsenic eating has become almost a mania.

The editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal has recently seen a quart of strawberries which weighed one and three quarter pounds. Fifteen berries made the quart, and each measured over three inches and a half in circumference.

Dr. Ritty, aged seventy years, and for a long time a Methodist missionary extensively known in the west, committed suicide on Friday at his home in Dayton, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio, is to be supplied with pure water by a lake tunnel, similar to that of Chicago. The tunnel is to be commenced at once, and its cost is estimated at \$300,000.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Secretary Borie, George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and other gentlemen, visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis Tuesday.

Queen Victoria was fifty years old on Monday last, 24th of May. England was never more prosperous or more happy than under her reign.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson embarked for Baltimore, on Saturday last, from Southampton, and is expected to arrive about the 5th of June.

A lot of tobacco sold at Lynchburg, Va. on Friday for \$500 per cwt.

MARRIED.
On the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. France, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Uriah S. Weir, of this county, and Miss Lizzie Kemp, of Smyrna, Kent county, Del.
On the 21st inst. by the Rev. M. C. Brittain, Mr. M. Von Culin and Miss M. Elona Way, both of Baltimore, formerly of Delaware City.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat, Red, prime	.....	\$1 50
Corn yellow	.....	80
" white	.....	70
Oats	.....	40
Timothy Seed	.....	4 50
Clover Seed	.....	10 75
Eggs	.....	25
Butter	.....	23@25 cts.
Chickens (Dressed)	.....	17@18 "
Ducks	.....	16@18 "
Geese	.....	16@18 "
Turkeys	.....	20@21 "
Lard	.....	20@22 "
Hogs	.....	13@15 "
Ham	.....	20@22 "
Sides	.....

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY HENRY VANDERFORD.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.
Single copies five cents.

Advertisements.—One square of ten lines, \$1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year \$10; six months \$6. For a quarter of a column three months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column \$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until ordered, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business. All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

Office corner Main and Scott streets.

The Strawberry Season.

The New York Times says:—First of Summer's sweetest fruits, and to many the favorite, the delicious strawberry of Virginia, heralding the approach of "millionaires yet unborn," has made its way to New York, to be received by the open-hearted and open-mouthed citizens with a hearty welcome.

An abundant crop, for this season, is promised. New Jersey may not furnish her usual quota, yet the news from Virginia, and the Counties of Orange, Dutchess and Columbia is cheering. Steamers quick from Norfolk, lightning trains from Jersey, soon will pour a crimson tide of sweets into this city. Strawberries will be more plentiful, and hence, necessarily, cheaper than ever. What dreams of church festivals, with maidens fair, vibrating beating hearts, and the cool solace of strawberries and cream. And strawberry short-cake, with all its bewildering mysterious combination of cream, cake, sugar, pie, and all the multitude of good things embraced in one gigantic cake, flows before the dreamer when he speculates, not in strawberries, but the surer thought of the cry soon to be heard, "Here you are, strawberries one cent a basket."

The season with us commences about the 5th of May, and lasts until the middle of June. Lucky man he who places the first ripe fruit in the New York market; for indeed, for with a cargo of berries a fortune may be coined. Millions of baskets, with the luscious, tempting fruit inside, weekly pass over the New Jersey railroads. Special trains, bearing no freight save the mouth-watering morsels, come hurrying into the city at daybreak. Fresh from the vine, picked early in the afternoon, and moistened with the green leaf placed as a cover over them, the strawberries enter the market, and the buyer waits a customer in the grocer, or the fruiterer, as the sun is rising over the sleepy town.

Washington Market, perhaps, is the "head-centre" of the strawberry trade, and in the traffic there are upward of five hundred firms engaged. One firm alone is said to receive 6,000 baskets daily. There is more money made in this trade, it is said, than any other branch of the fruit line. There is great risk, however, to be run, in an overworked market and perishing stock; but, as a general thing, the profits are enormous.

Raspberries, perhaps the most delicate berry of all the berry family, will not grace the festive boards long with their presence. A very small crop is anticipated, and the fruiterer is preparing for a vigorous campaign during strawberry season.

In the picking and preparing for market thousands of "hands" are employed. In New Jersey boys and girls have the preference, and are mostly employed at regular wages by the week. In many places, however, men and women as well as children are employed, and are paid by the basket or by the "patch," at the rate of from one-half to one cent per basket, or according to the size of the patch.

Growing out of the great demand for strawberry baskets, many patent berry baskets have been introduced, and each seems to possess an advantage over the other. The old "split" basket has probably had its day, and some new patent article of one kind or another must be the favorite. The "split" basket has its largest manufactory in Bergen County, N. J. Here the "splints" are prepared by machinery, and the baskets are made by boys and girls who are hired by the week. It is said that six millions of strawberry baskets are manufactured every season at the various factories. The "split" basket is sold at \$1 per hundred. The economy fruit-box is sold at the rate of \$12 per thousand. This box consists of portable sides, which are tacked together and made fit for use. The American Basket Company of New Britain, Conn. have introduced a basket of hoop-like sides that has seemed to meet with general satisfaction. They are furnished at from two to three cents per basket. It is said that this manufactory turns out during a season upward of 5,000 baskets daily. The Beecher Factory, at Westville, Conn. also manufactures a very large amount of baskets daily. This basket is also popular with dealers. Each manufactory also furnishes crates to hold the baskets. These crates are padlocked and will carry from twenty-four to ninety baskets. The price of crates is from \$1.50 to \$2.50, each. During the season upward of 3,000,000 of crates are sent to the Southern States.

A one-armed soldier, residing near Fort Monroe, beat his wife to death, while under the influence of liquor, on Monday night.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, June 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, for the benefit of the Town Hall, on the evenings of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of June. All persons willing to assist in this enterprise are invited to attend, especially the ladies. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HANGING BASKETS, Earthen and Wire, For Sale at ROTHWELL'S New Store, May 29

WANTED.—A House-keeper, in a small family. Address: BOX 217

May 22—2w Middletown P. O.

VALUABLE FARM

AT
PUBLIC SALE.

AS Attorney for Wm. T. Wallis, the undersigned, on

Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1869,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the hotel in Kennedysville, Kent county, Maryland, will offer at public sale his farm in said county.

This farm contains

137 1/2 ACRES OF LAND,

nearly all arable. The soil is naturally good, and has been made very productive by the use of lime, clover and plaster, and is well adapted to grain, fruit and vegetables, and also to clover and other grasses. It is divided into five fields, and two lots of six acres each. Each field is well watered, except the one near the house. All the fencing is good. The improvements are a

Peach Orchard of 2,000 Trees,

one year old, which have been carefully selected from the most approved and saleable varieties; FIFTY APPLE TREES in bearing, and a good selection of Cherries, Grapes, &c.

The Buildings

are nearly new and in good order. The Dwelling is frame and two stories, with three rooms, a Hall and Parlor on the first floor, and four rooms on the second, and a garret room. The Out-buildings are amply sufficient for all the purposes of the farm.

This farm is most eligibly located, being convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c. It lies directly on the Stage route from Middletown to Chestertown, within a mile of the growing village of Kennedysville, where a depot on the Kent county Railroad has been located, which road is now under construction, and will be completed to that point in a few months. It is also convenient to Steamboat Landings on the Sassafras and Chester rivers, and to other important points in the county.

This farm is positively for sale, and will be sold on liberal terms in order to secure a fair price. They will be made known the day of sale.

R. HYNESON, Attorney for Wm. T. Wallis.

Chestertown, May 29—1s

RICHARD TOWNSEND & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Peaches, Strawberries, Vegetables, &c.

369 & 370, Centre Av. Cor. Merchant's Row, West Washington Market, N. Y.

R. Townsend, Del. J. Hilliard, F. McMullen, N. Y.

200 Empty promptly returned, and letters written daily.

May 29—1mos.

Economy, Wealth, Pleasure!

SEND 50 Cents and receive by return mail the Recipes for making Cider and Beers. Costs but 10 cents per gallon. Trappers and Angler's Secret, to Tame Horses, and 20 other valuable secrets. Address: W. H. RUSEY, May 29—1m Box 134, Oxford, Penn.

61 CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 17th instant, a White Girl, about 16 years old; well grown, dark complexion, and attired in the name of Ann E. North. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust her on my account.

May 29—3w LEVIN CATTS.

LOOK OUT!

LOOK OUT!!

LOOK OUT!!!

"Cool Spring" Charley is Coming Soon

BUT not with "Cool Spring Ice" this time, but with pure

NORTHERN ICE,

Which is very cold, and also very clear.

None need suffer with the heat, for I will be around in a few days to cool them off.

Give me your Cash and I will give you my Ice at as low prices as I can afford. Price list until further notice.—\$1.50 per hd. to regular customers who take 100 lbs. or more daily; 2 cts. per lb. to regular customers who take 10 lbs. or more daily; 2 1/2 cts. per lb. to regular customers who take 10 lbs. or less daily; 3 cts. per lb. to casual customers in small quantities.

My terms are Positive Cash, and all who do not settle either daily or weekly will have their supplies cut off and be left to melt until all arrears are paid.

One week's notice must be given by all persons who wish their supplies discontinued.

May 22—3m CHARLES ADAMS.

Fruit Growers, Take Notice!!

THE Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Delaware and Maryland, will be held at the house of Wm. T. Chance, in ODESSA, DELAWARE,

On Saturday, June 12th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

As business of great importance will be before the meeting it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

D. CORBIT, President, Sec.

May 22—1m J. W. VANDERFORD, Sec.

Del Gazette, Republican, Cecil Whig, Chester-Town Transcript, Smyrna Times, copy till meeting and send bill to Secretary.

NEW BAKERY,

IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

North East Corner of Lake and Broad Streets.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its departments, and will keep constantly on hand,

Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Pies, Candy,

And will supply Weddings, and Parties, with all sorts of Cakes at short notice.

He has engaged a first class Baker to attend to the business.

He will also continue the Baking Business in all its branches.

FRANCIS TARONI, March 6, 1869—1f

ICE CREAM!!

Wholesale & Retail,

At J. B. DEAKYNE'S,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Parties, Pic Nics, and Families, served at shortest notice.

May 22—3mo.

FOR SALE.

10,000 PEACH BASKETS, (S)

Good Quality.

CHARLES T. STRATTON, Odessa, Del.

WALL PAPER.

A Fresh Invoice of Wall Paper, just received and for sale by

D. L. DUNN, No. 2 Town Hall.

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON, GOODRICH, ROSE & PEACH-

BLOW POTATOES

For sale by

E. T. EVANS.

April 17—1f

THE

DELAWARE

DRY GOODS

AND

CARPET HOUSE,

304 & 306

MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON,

DELAWARE.

From Long Experience in the

DRY GOODS

AND

CARPET TRADE,

We are prepared to offer special

advantages to buyers through-

out all parts of the country.

Our extensive acquaintance

with importers and jobbers, and

a daily knowledge of the market,

give us extraordinary facilities

for selling goods at the

LOWEST PRICES,

Often at better rates than can be

obtained in other houses of

this and neighboring

markets. The stock

for complete-

ness and variety

cannot be surpassed,

comprising, as it does, all ar-

ticles for family use usually found

in a first class

DRY GOODS

AND

CARPET HOUSE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

SILKS,

FINE AND MEDIUM

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, KID GLOVES, &c.

And the most superior stock of

Black & Mourning Goods,

To be found in the State,

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

W. M. KENNARD,

304 & 306 Market st.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

May 22, 1869—y

To the Old Students of Delaware

College and Academy.

A REUNION of the Old Students of Delaware College and Academy will be held at Newark, on the 25th of June, next, the Centennial Anniversary of the chartering of the Institution, to revive interest in the College in view of its early re-opening under its new organization.

All former students are cordially invited to attend. Old students will please send P. O. address of all within their knowledge to

Dr. C. E. PERISS, Chairman of Committee, New Castle, Del.

May 22—3w

REMOVAL!!

SPRING OPENING

New and Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned having removed to, and filled one of the large and commodious rooms under the

Middletown Hall,

With a desirable stock of New Goods for Spring Summer wear, is now ready to supply the community with the following articles and also many others too numerous to mention:

Hosiery, Gloves,

LADIES' CORSETS, MAGIC RUFFLE, CAM-

BRIC, SWISS and LAWN EDGINGS,

Ribbons, Dress Buttons, Parasols, Ladies Col-

lars and Cuffs, Combs, Hair Brushes, Gents' Gauze Undershirts, Bk and Col'd Velvet Rib-

bons, &c.

A large stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as

Black and Colored Alpaca, Mohairs,

TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS,

PRINTED JACONETS, LAWNS, &c.

Also a good assortment of White Goods.

I ask the particular attention of the gentlemen to my assortment of CLOTHS and FANCY CASSIMERS. To this branch I devote an extra effort in trying to have the best quality and style in the market.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Cedar-

ware, Willow-ware, Stoneware, Earthen-

ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Oil

Cloths, Straw Mattings, Oil Cloth

Window Shades, Wall Paper,

Salt, Drugs, Oils, Paint, Glass, &c. &c. &c.

MACKEREL, SHAD and HERRING,

Always on hand and at low figures.

Call and examine my stock; will show goods with pleasure, and make a liberal deduction for cash.

G. W. W. NAUDIN, No. 3, Middletown Hall.

May 15—y

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

LONDON

BLOOD PANACEA.

The Great Alterative and Blood Purifier.

For the cure of SCORFULA or KING'S

EVIL, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, ERY-

SIPPLA, BOILS, PIMPLES, and

BLOTCHES on the FACE, SORE

THROAT, YELLOW JAUNDICE, WHITE

SWELLINGS, MERCURIAL DIS-

EASES, GENERAL DEBILITY, PALE-

NESS, and SYMPHLECTIC AFFEC-

TIONS, BLANDER and KIDNEY DIS-

EASES, GRAVEL, DROPSY, DISPEP-

SIS, LIVER COMPLAINT, &c. &c. &c.

To the broken down female it

gives life and energy by restoring

the lost powers of nature. PERSONS

of all ages and complexions, by using

the PANACEA are soon re-

stored to perfect health, bloom and

vigor. Price 50 Cts. per Bottle.

S. A. FOUTZ,

Manufacturer and Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale by W. H. BARR,

Middletown, Del.

May 8—ly

WHAT'S THIS?

WHAT'S THIS?

Why, a Cigar and Tobacco Store!!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Middletown, Odessa, and vicinity, that he has opened a

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE,

On Main Street, near the Middletown Hotel,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

Where he will keep constantly on hand a superior Brand of Cigars and Tobacco that cannot be surpassed.

Smokers and Chewers are respectfully invited to call in and try our selections. You may easily know the place by the sign of Pat Malloy, or the Irish Boy, Jimmy.

JAMES WINE, May 15—3mos.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

AND

CORSETS, CORSETS.

WM. T. HOPKINS,

No. 628 Arch Street, Phila.

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Celebrated "Champion" Hoop Skirts

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

The largest assortment, and best quality and styles in the American Market. Every lady should try them, as they recommend themselves by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and more elastic than all others—Warranted in every respect, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whole-Bone Corsets in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and Thompson's & Landon's "Glove Fitting" Corsets, ranging in prices from 50 Cents to \$5.50; together with Joseph Becken's Celebrated French Woven Corsets, superior shapes and quality. Ten different Grades, from \$1.10 to \$5.50. They are the finest and best goods for the prices, ever imported. The Trade supplied with Hoop Skirts and Corsets at the Lowest Rates.

Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition.

For Sale by JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SON.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, on Sunday night, May 9th, from the premises of the subscriber, residing on the "Levels," five miles below Middletown, A WHITE COW, with red spots on her body, and red about the head and neck; with small horns, turned towards the forehead, and about four years old. The above reward will be given for her return.

W. WASHINGTON ROTHWELL, May 15—3w

E. REYNOLDS,

Attorney-at-Law,

No 41 St. Paul St. BALTIMORE, MD.

Office of Messrs. Buchanan & Kerr.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middle-town and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

SPRUCE,

HEMLOCK,

AND OAK FRAMING STUFF,

ALL SIZES.

WHITE PINE BOARDS,

Select Poetry.

WORSHIP.

BY S. TRAILL WALLIS.

'Tis not in anthems, that from builded fane
Go up, with smoke of incense—in the wall
Of sorrow or repentance, nor the cry
Of supplicating anguish—not in all
The prayers that living lips can say,
Nor in the throbs of adoration mute,
That stir the breathless spirit, on the shore
Of the lone ocean, or when midnight stars
Slow swing their ceaseless censers, or the flowers
And seasons lift our hearts to Him whose hand
Has touched them with the glory—not alone
In these nor all of these, devotion breathes
The true, deep soul of worship! Far between
The God who made us and ourselves, there lie
Eternal depths of distance. Sad and ill
It were to bear, were there Divinity
No nearer to us—were the Patriarch's dream
Of steps of light, that linked the earth and sky,
With angels gliding o'er them, but a cheat
Of the fond brain of slumber! Nay, there is
Divinity about us, and our earth
Hath, in some mortal shapes that tread it with us,
Creatures so full of Heaven, that prayer to them
Cannot be all idolatry! They fill
The shrine—they wake the worship, and it soars
To where they stooped from. 'Tis to them we bow
The head, in reverence, as religion bends
When holiest names are uttered. Round their souls
The mist of frailty seem to have been flung,
But that they might not be too bright to bless
The unturned eyes of love. To them, the clay
Is but the robe of beauty, as the cloud
That blazes in the dawn, or crimson o'er
The sunset, or sends forth the flashing storm,
Is but the earth-woven mantle, which the skies
Wear for our joy and wonder.

Our Olio.

How an Army of Monkeys Bridged a Stream.

"They are coming, and will most likely
cross the river by the rocks yonder," observed
Raoul.
"How, swim it," I asked. "It is a
torrent there?"
"Oh, no," answered Raoul; "monkeys
would rather go into fire than water.
If they cannot leap the stream they will
bridge it."

"Bridge it! and how?"
"Stop a moment, captain, and you
shall see." The half-human voices now
sounded nearer, and we could perceive
that the animals were approaching the spot
where we lay. Presently, they appeared
upon the opposite bank, headed by an old
gray-headed chieftain, and followed by so
many soldiers. They were, as Raoul
stated, of the *canadensis*, or ring-tailed
tribe.

One—an aid de camp, or chief pioneer,
perhaps—ran out upon a projecting rock,
and after looking across the stream, as if
calculating the distance, scampered back
and appeared to communicate with the
leader. This produced a movement in the
troop. Commands were issued, fatigue
parties were detailed and marched to the
front. Meanwhile several of the *canadensis*
—engineers, no doubt—ran along the
bank, examining the trees on both
sides.

At length they all collected around a
tall cottonwood that grew over the nar-
rowest part of the stream, and 20 or 30
of them scampered up its trunk. On
reaching a high point, the foremost—a
strong fellow—ran out upon a limb and
taking several turns around it, slipped off
and hung head downward. The next on
the limb, also a stout one, climbed down
the body of the first and whipping his
tail tightly around the neck and forearm of
the latter, dropped off in his turn, and
hung head down. The third repeated his
maneuver upon the second, and the fourth
upon the third, and so on, until the last
one upon the string rested his fore-paws
upon the ground.

The living chain now commenced swing-
ing backward and forward like the pen-
dulum of a clock. The motion was slight
at first, but gradually increased, the low-
ermost striking his hands violently on the
earth as he passed the tangent of the oscil-
lating curve. Several others upon the
limb aided the movement.

This continued until the monkey at the
end of the chain was thrown among the
branches of a tree on the opposite bank.
Here, after two or three vibrations, he
clutched a limb and held fast. This move-
ment was executed adroitly, just at the
culminating point of the oscillation, in
order to save the intermediate links from
the violence of a too sudden jerk! The
chain was now fast at both ends forming
a complete suspension bridge over which
the whole troop to the number of four or
five hundred passed with the rapidity of
thought.

It was one of the most comical sights I
ever beheld, to witness the quizzical ex-
pression of the countenances along that
living chain!

The troop was now on the other side,
but how were the animals forming the
bridge to get themselves over? This was
the question which suggested itself—
Manifestly by number one letting go his
tail. But then the point d'appui on the
other side was much lower down, and
number one, with half a dozen of his
neighbors, would be dashed against the
opposite bank or soured into the water.

Here, then, was a problem, and we
waited with some curiosity for its solution.
It was soon solved. A monkey was now
seen attaching his tail to the lowest on
the bridge, another girded him in a simi-
lar manner, and so on, until a dozen more
was added to the string. These last were
all powerful fellows; and running up to a
high limb, they lifted the bridge into a
position almost horizontal.

Then a scream from the last monkey of
the new formation warned the tail end
that all was ready; and the next moment
the whole chain was swung over, and land-
ed safely on the opposite bank. The
lowermost links now dropped off like a
melted candle, while the higher ones lea-
ped to the branches and came down by the
trunk. The whole troop then scampered
off into the chapparel and disappeared.

A greenhorn sat a long time very atten-
tive, musing upon a cane-bottom chair. At
length he said: "I wonder what fellow
look the trouble to find all them ar holes,
and put them straws around em."

A strong-minded woman was heard to
remark, the other day, that she would
marry a man who had plenty of money,
though he was so ugly she had to scream
every time she looked at him.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Hooftland's German Tonic.
The Great Remedy for all Diseases of the
LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE
ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Is composed of the purest juices (or, as they are
medicinally termed *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs,
and Barks, making a preparation, highly concen-
trated, and entirely free from all alcoholic admixture
of any kind.

Hooftland's German Tonic
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the
Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz*
Rum, Orange, &c. making one of the most pleas-
ant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the
public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic
admixture, will use

Hooftland's German Bitters.

Those who have no objection to the combina-
tion of the Bitters, as stated, will use
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
They are both equally good, and contain the
same medicinal virtues, the choice between the
two being a matter of taste, the Tonic being
the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes such as
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is
very apt to have its functions deranged. The
Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the
Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of
which is the patient suffers from several or more
of the following diseases:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness
of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for
Food, Fulness or Weight in the
Stomach, Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering
at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of
the Head, Hur-
ried or Difficult
Breathing, Flattering
at the Heart, Choking or
Suffocating Sensations when in
a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision,
Drops or Weils before the Sight, Dull
Pain in the Head, Debility of Circulation,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the
Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes
of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Con-
stant Imaginings of Evil, and
Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise
the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy
for his case, purchasing only that which he is
assured from his investigations and inquiries, pos-
sessed true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free
from injurious ingredients, and has established for
itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases.
In this connection we would submit those well-
known remedies—

Hooftland's German Bitters,
AND
Hooftland's German Tonic

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Thirty-five years since they were first intro-
duced into this country from Germany, during
which time they have unobscuredly performed
more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a
greater extent than any other remedies known
to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Com-
plaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic Nervous
Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Diseases of the Kid-
neys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered
Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

DEBILITY.
Resulting from any cause whatever; prostration
of the system, induced by severe labor, hard-
ships, exposure, fevers, &c.
There is no medicine extant equal to these reme-
dies in such cases. A tone and vigor imparted
to the whole system, the appetite is strength-
ened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests prop-
erly, the blood is purified, the complexion be-
comes clear and healthy, the yellow tinge is
eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the
cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid be-
comes a strong and healthy being.

Persons advanced in life and feeling the hand of
time weighing heavily upon them, with all its
attendant ills, will find in the use of this Bitters,
or the Tonic, an elixir that will instill new life
into their veins, restore in a measure the energy
and ardor of more youthful days, build up their
shrunken forms, and give health and happiness
to their remaining years.

NOTICE.
It is a well established fact that fully one-half of
the female portion of our population are seldom
in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their
own expression, "never feel well." They are
languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous,
and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the Bitters, or the
Tonic is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these
remedies. They will cure every case of Maras-
mus not fatal.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa. writes:

"I find Hooftland's German Bitters to be a good
tonic, useful in the diseases of the digestive or-
gans, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and
want of nervous action in the system."
Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, April 28, 1860.

I consider "Hooftland's German Bitters" a
valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion
or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my ex-
perience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From Rev. J. H. Kennard, D. D.
Pastor of the Third Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson.—Dear Sir: I have been fre-
quently requested to connect my name with rec-
ommendations of different kinds of medicines,
but regarding the practice as out of my approp-
riate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but
with a clear proof in various instances, and par-
ticularly in my own family, of the use of Dr.
Hooftland's German Bitters, I depart for once
from my usual course, to express my full con-
viction that, for general debility of the system,
and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe
and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail;
but usually, I doubt not, it will be very benefi-
cial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighty, West Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,
Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philad.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of
Hooftland's German Bitters, and feel it my privi-
lege to recommend them as most valuable tonic,
to all who are suffering from general debility, or
from diseases arising from derangement of the
liver.
Yours, truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.—See that the signature of C. M.
Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. All
others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at No. 621
Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

PRICE.—Hooftland's German Bitters, per bot-
tle, \$1.00—half dozen, \$5.00. Hooftland's German
Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1.50 per bottle,
or a half dozen for \$7.50.

FOR SALE BY ALL
Druggists and Storekeepers, Everywhere.
Aug. 1-1 year.

LOOK AT THIS.

LOOK AT THIS.
S. R. STEPHENS & Co's.
NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

GOODS at PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

HAVING Just returned from the city with a
large and splendid assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION AND FIRST HANDS,
BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

Comprising in part a large stock of
CARPETS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS,
CLOTHING, &c.

Also
CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES,
And all Goods usually kept in a First Class
Country Store, which we are prepared to sell
very low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Buyers would do well to give us a call.
SAML. R. STEPHENS & Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

April 10-1y

PLANTS!
Plants!! Plants!!!
WOODSIDE
SMALL FRUIT NURSERY.

STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
CURRANTS,
GOOSEBERRIES,
By the Dozen, Hundred and Thousand.
PRICES REDUCED!

Also a very large and choice selection of
EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS, grown
under glass, with great care, comprising all the
best varieties of—
TOMATO, EGG, CABBAGE, PEPPER, AND
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

All Plants grown in my Hot Beds, except
Sweet Potatoes, are transplanted from seed beds
to new hot beds, thereby giving them more room
to grow, making them better rooted and less lia-
ble to die when transferred from the hot bed to
the open ground.
Early Smooth and Titled Tomatoes, and Nan-
semund Sweet Potato Plants, furnished in large
quantities, and shipped to any point on the Del.
Railroad at shortest notice.

SEED POTATOES.
EARLY ROSE, by the pound only,
EARLY GOODRICH, HARRISON, AND
MONITOR, by the bushel.
For further particulars, &c. apply to
HENRY CLAYTON,
March 13-3m. Mount Pleasant, Del.

DRAIN TILE.
WITH Improved Machinery and New Dies,
we are now prepared to furnish at the
shortest notice.

DRAIN TILE,
(Round with Collars and Egg-shaped with sole)
from Two to Seven Inches Calibre, superior to
any in the market. Also
BRANCH JOINTS Y SHAPED & SILT BASINS,
As recommended by "Varing" in his Work on
Underdrainage. We also manufacture
Bricks and Earthenware,
Liberal discount made to Dealers.
Please address for price, &c.
ALVAN ALLEN, ALLEN & BELL,
W. M. BELL, Smyrna, Delaware.
May 15-1y.

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Main Street, nearly opposite Walker's Hotel,
Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and
promptly repaired.
Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches,
Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin
Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea
Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-
Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch
Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch
Chains, &c.
Dec. 12-1f.

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.
FEW persons are properly impressed
with the importance of giving early
attention to decaying teeth. The health is often
affected by them, to say nothing of the inconve-
nience and suffering, which they produce. It is
important to have all caries promptly arrested.
If treated in time most teeth may be preserved.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, a harmless and
pleasant anesthetic.
J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.
Middletown, Del.
May 9-1f

ENGEL, ROTHERMEL & CO.
SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN
COAL
Schuylkill Navigation Wharves, Wind-
mill Island, Delaware River, oppo-
site Lombard Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICES, 108 Walnut St. 308 S. Del. Avenue.

COAL supplied in vessels, in large or small
quantities, or lots to suit purchasers,
April 10, 1869-2m

J. STEWART DEPUY,
253 SOUTH SECOND ST. ABOVE SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOW offers an unusual assortment of CAR-
PETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &c. &c. at very reduced prices, to his
friends and the public.
April 3, 1869-3mo

WEDDING RINGS.
No. 34 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
March 6-1f

Farmers and Consumers Take Notice.

FARMERS & CONSUMERS OF DRY GOODS
TAKE NOTICE!

THE most Reliable and Cheapest place to buy
your Dry Goods is at
JOHN R. GREEN'S,
No. 1 NORTH SECOND STREET,
First Dry Goods Store above Market St.

PHILADELPHIA.
All Goods sold at a small advance over cost.
Quick Sales—Small Profits, our motto. Honest
and fair dealing the best policy. We guarantee
to sell as cheap as any store in the city. Buyers
visiting the city will be sure to find the best Sheet-
ing & Shirting, Muslins, at the very lowest market
prices. Medium and fine white Flannels,
Grey and Red Twilled Flannels, Gingham, Blue
Drill, Ticking, Check, Crash. Tip top assort-
ment of

Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Shirt
Fronts, &c.
Always on hand, cheap.

A large assortment of soft-finished Cambric,
Soft Muslin, Victoria Lawn,
PLAID & STRIPED MUSLINS for DRESSES

Brilliant, Fig. Pique or Marcellines, Children's,
Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery, Hosiery, Men's and
Ladies' Bleached and unbleached Hose, Gent's
Merino Undershirts and Drawers, medium
and low price. Dress Goods in season. Prints,
all prices, red and black, Table Covers, &c.
We call attention to our large assortment of
Men and Boys' Wear, low and medium price. All
wool Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Linendrills,
Kentucky Jeans, &c.

We keep the best selection of Black Alpaca in
this city. We exercise extreme caution in our
purchasing of these goods, in order to procure per-
fect colors and good quality. We say, without
fear of contradiction, we sell the best Black Al-
paca in the city for the money. Constantly re-
ceiving Job Lots of Goods. Do not forget the
No. 7 North Second Street, above Market Street,
Philadelphia.
March 6-3m **John R. Green.**

THE PHIFER "SKELETON" WHEEL GANG
PLOW AND CULTIVATOR, for Corn, Cotton
and Potatoes, for the season of 1869, is con-
sidered an entirely new patent. (June 16,
1868.) The four cast iron hangers of the former
patents are substituted by a single wrought iron
shaft. The draught is directly from the beams of
the plows, and consequently no neck draught on
the horses. It is much more simple and efficient
than our previous manufacture.

The "PHIFER PLOW" was awarded—
The Gold Medal at the Utica International Plow
Trial, September, 1867.
The Silver Medal, (highest award) at the Ma-
ryland Institute, October, 1867.

The First Premium at the Mechanics' and Agri-
cultural Association, New Orleans, La., after
the severest tests and most determined oppo-
sition, January, 1868.

For agencies and single machines, address
the Manufacturers and Proprietors.
A. L. BREARLY & CO.
Eureka Agricultural Works,
Office No. 117 Perry St. Trenton, N. J.
April 10-2m

ODESSA NURSERIES.
THE Proprietors offer for Sale, for Fall plant-
ing of 1869 or Spring of 1869,
70,000 Peach Trees
of the leading
Market and Family Varieties.
200,000 SMALL FRUIT PLANTS
consisting of the following varieties:
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, AND GRAPE VINES.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.
300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS.
One and Two Years Old.

Also
EARLY ROSE, HARRISON, AND
EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES.
Apply to **POLK & HYATT,**
Sept. 26, 1868. Or to **WM. B. CROFT,**
Odessa, Del.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.
A First Class Boarding and
DAY SCHOOL,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WARREN I. HICKS, A. B. } PRINCIPALS,
HUDSON A. WOOD, A. B. }
assisted by
Mrs. GENIE H. HICKS and Mrs. MARY WOOD.

FALL Term begins September 13th, and ends
December 24th.
WINTER Term begins January 4th and ends
March 26th.

SPRING Term begins April 5th and ends June
25th.
Tuition per Quarter of 12 weeks, payable at the
middle of each Term:
Small Scholars in First Lessons.....\$ 5.00
Primary Department.....8.00
Academical Department.....11.00
Classical Department.....15.00
Instrumental Music.....12.00
Vocal Music.....12.00
Use of Penmanship.....2.00
German and French (each extra).....2.00
Tuition per annum, including board,
wood, lights, and washing.....220.00
The same per Term.....75.00
Students charged for the time of entering.
For further particulars address the Principals
for Circular, Middletown, Del. Oct. 3-1f

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.
PLOWES and Plow Castings, Machine Castings
of all kinds on hand or made to order.
Particular attention given to Repairing Machi-
nery. Cash for old iron.
April 4-1f
WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists.

OLD NEWSPAPERS, a cheap and convenient
Wrapping Paper, for sale at this office.

Delaware Rail Road Line

Full Arrangement.
ON and after MONDAY, October 5th, 1868,
Passenger Trains will run as follows, until
further notice:

ALL TRAINS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NORTH.
Leave Crisfield,
" Marion, 7 00 A. M.
" Kingston, 7 40
" Westover, 8 30
" Prin. Anne, 9 10
" Eden, 9 40
" Forktown, 10 00
" Salisbury, 10 30
" Delmar, 10 45
" Laurel, 11 05
" Seaford, 11 30
" Bridgeville, 11 50
" Greenwood, 12 00 M.
" Farmington, 12 15 P. M.
" Harrington, 7 00 A. M. 12 35
" Felton, 7 15 12 50
" Plymouth, 7 20 1 00
" Cambridge, 7 25 1 05
" Wil. Grove, 7 35 1 15
" Camden, 7 50 1 30
" Dover, 7 55 1 35
" Morton, 8 05 1 45
" Brendford, 8 10 1 55
" Smyrna, 8 05 1 50
" Clayton, 8 20 2 05
" Sassafras R'd, 8 25 2 10
" Middletown, 8 30 2 15
" Townsend, 8 40 2 20
" Middleto'n, 9 00 2 45
" Mt Pleasant, 9 10 2 55
" St Georges, 9 25 3 10
" Bear, 9 35 3 25
" New Castle, 9 55 3 45
" Arrive Wilm., 10 15 4 05
" Philad'a, 11 45 A. M. 5 40 P. M.
" Baltimore, 1 15 P. M. 8 10 "

SOUTH.
Leave Philad'a,
" Baltimore, 8 25 A. M. 5 00 P. M.
" Wilm., 9 20 2 25
" New Castle, 10 10 3 25
" Bear, 10 30 3 45
" St Georges, 11 00 4 15
" Mt Pleasant, 11 15 4 30
" Middletown, 11 35 4 50
" Townsend, 11 45 5 00
" Blackbird, 11 50 5 05
" Sassafras, 12 00 M. 5 15
" Clayton, 12 05 P. M. 5 20
" Arrive Smyrna, 12 15 8 30
" Leave Brendford, 12 20 8 35
" Morton, 12 25 8 40
" Dover, 12 40 8 55
" Camden, 12 50 9 05
" Wil. Grove, 1 05 9 15
" Plymouth, 1 10 9 20
" Felton, 1 20 9 30
" Harrington, 1 40 9 45 P. M.
" Farmington, 1 55
" Greenwood, 2 05
" Bridgeville, 2 15
" Seaford, 2 35
" Laurel, 2 55
" Delmar, 3 10
" Salisbury, 3 45
" Forktown, 4 10
" Eden, 4 30
" Prin. Anne, 5 15
" Westover, 5 40
" Kingston, 6 00
" Marion, 6 20
" Arrive Crisfield, 6 45 P. M.

Also, Freight Trains with Passenger Car
attached, will leave Wilmington at 4 00 A. M.
New Castle, 4 50, Middletown, 6 40, Clayton,
7 30, Dover, 8 50, Camden, 9 10, Felton, 10 05,
and be due at Harrington about 10 50 A. M.
Returning, to leave Harrington about 3 20 P. M.
Felton, 4 00, Camden, 5 05, Dover, 5 35, Moor-
ton, 5 55, Clayton, 6 25, Middletown, 7 40, New
Castle, 9 20, and be due at Wilmington, about
9 50 P. M. Subject to delays incident to Freight
Business. This train will take up Pass-
enger Cars at Station named, but will set down
Passengers at any stopping place, except Har-
rington, State Road, Del. Junction and Dupont.

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for
Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 40 A. M.—
Leave Philadelphia at 11 45 A. M., and Willing-
ton at 1 00 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those
above leave Smyrna for Clayton at 11 45 A. M.
and at 8 10 P. M. Leave Clayton for Smyrna,
at 8 40 A. M. and 2 10 P. M. to make connection
with trains to and from Dover, and Stations
South.

Steamboat Trains heretofore run are with-
drawn. A Boat will, however, leave Crisfield
for Norfolk, in connection with Local Train, on
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

DELWARE
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
Wilmington, Del.
PAID IN CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

JOHN P. McLEAR, President.
GEO. W. STONE, Vice President,
M. M. CHILDS, Secretary

DIRECTORS.
John P. McLEAR, Samuel Brancroft, Jr.,
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